Additional Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1814.

From the Journal de Bourdeaux.

Monday March 14.

(Printed and Published by Order.)

The 12th of March will be to the city of Bourdeaux the most glorious epoch consecrated in the annals of history.—For a long time the Bordelais had pronounced against the oppressive government under which France groaned, but they had not yet found a favorable opportunity for throwing off the yoke.—Some zealous citizens, however, laboured in secret for the re-establishment of, the paternal government of the descendants of Henry the 4th.

Mr. Lynch, a former Magistrate of Bourdeaux, whom Providence had chosen to give the signal, concerted, with M. Tuffard de St. Germain, Commissioner of His Majesty Louis the 18th, to profit by the first moment—the arrival of the English Army in the French Territory, the grand and generous sentiments of, that nation which has saved Europe from slavery, and oppression, every thing induced a hope that the day of deliverance was approaching.

We were then informed, that His Royal Highness M. the Duke of Angouleme had arrived at the Army—The Grandson of Henry 4th, the husband of, her Royal Highness the daughter of Louis 16th, had entered St. Jean de Luz—The Royal Council decreed that M. de LaRoche Jacquelin and M. Quyriaux should repair to His Royal Highness to receive his orders and confer with Lord Wellington—*His Lordship, devoted to the Bourbons, promised all the necessary succours to support the true Royalists.* M. George Bontemps de Berri was sent to entreat His Royal Highness to proceed to Bourdeaux—Lord Wellington caused a column to march immediately upon Beurdeaux, he entrusted the Command to Marshal Beresford, as strenous an advocate for the restoration of Louis 18th as his Lordship—As soon as the King's Commissioner and M. Lynch were certain of the arrival of the generous allies, every thing was prepared to receive them in a signal manner, worthy of them, worthy of the King whom they had just restored, and of the Bordelais' who wished to afford a great proof of their devotedness. Estafettes were sent to the Marshal, and Deputies set off to communicate the wishes of the Bordelais to his Royal Highness —What a happiness for us brave Gascons, to have been the first to lay at the feet of the Prince the homage of our fidelity and respect.

As soon as the Marshal had arrived at Pont de la Maye, Colonel Vivian was sent to the Mayor, to announce to him that the Marshal considered himself as entering an allied city, obedient to His Majesty Louis 18th.—He immediately received this assurance, and Mr. Lynch, and the assistants, escorted by a Royal Guard, without uniform, went out to meet the Marshal—the white cockade was immediately displayed, the white standard waved upon the Tower of St. Michael, and the Mayor addressed a speech to the Marshal, which expressive of the wishes of the Bordelais penetrated the hearts of all that could hear it.—What a charm it was to see him take off his scarf, assume the ancient emblem of the French, and hoist the white cockade, symbol of happiness and peace!—Cries of "Vive le Roi" repeated and re-echoed, often interrupted the Mayor.—*The Marshal repeated with an affectionate tone the promise made by Lord Wellington.*—The procession then began to the Hotel de Ville, the people in crowds preceded their deliverers—cries of "Vivent les Bourbons, Honneur aux Anglois, Vive le Maire," succeeded each other without ceasing—content appeared in every countenance—joy burst from every eye, a happier day dawned upon us.—The Marshal upon his arrival at the Hotel de Ville received the Assistants to the Mayor and the King's Commissioner, decorated with the Royal Scarf, who were presented by the Mayor—*the General gave fresh assurances of the protection of his loyal nation.*

But the acclammations of the people and every heart demanded the Prince, every one wished to see the Nephew of the King—every one desired to express his affection for him. At that very moment M. the Duke de Guiche, arrived to announce that His Royal Highness would be at Bourdeaux before 3 o'clock and would repair in the first place to the Cathedral; this news was soon repeated by a thousand voices—fresh cries of *Vive le Roi* were heard on all sides, and throughout the city the joy was general. Numerous detachments of young Royalists set off to meet his Royal Highness, and the Mayor proceeded in his carriage with the King's Commissioner, the Assistants and a part of the Municipal Council accompanied them—the crowd was immense.—As soon as they came within sight of his Royal Highness, the Mayor and his companions alighted.—M. Lynch harangued his Royal Highness and received a reply worthy of the grandeur of Henry IV. "*oubli pour le passé, Bonheur pour l'avenir!*" Oblivion of the past, happiness for the future! Such are the sentiments of the Bourbons, such the will of the King and all the Princes.

His Royal Highness proceeded to the Cathedral, but the crowd filled every street—all would see the Prince. He stopped every minute to let the people enjoy the sight of him. The Archbishop waited for his Royal Highness at the grand gate of the Cathedral—all the Cathedral was crammed, and it was not till near an hour that the Prince could get to the Sanctuary—the sacredness of the place could not check the acclamations; cries of *Vive le Roi* stopped the ceremony. *Te Deum* was sung, and repeated by every heart. His Royal Highness wishing to prove to the Bordelais how much he was touched with these expressions, repaired to the Hotel de Ville, to charge the Magistrates to declare his deepest satisfaction. Cries of "Vivent les Bourbons" and "Vive le Roi," preceded and followed him every where.

PROCLAMATION.

In the name of the King, the Duke D'Angouleme to the French army.

Soldiers! I am arrived—I am in France! in that France so dear to me—I come to break your fetters—I come to unfold the white standard, that spotless standard which your fathers followed with transport; rally round it, brave Frenchmen, and let us all march to the overthrow of tyranny!

Generals, Officers and Soldiers who shall range yourselves under the ancient banner of the lily, in the name of the King, my uncle, who has charged me to make known to you his paternal intentions, I guarantee your rank, your pay and rewards, proportioned, to the fidelity of your services.

French soldiers! It is the grandson of Henry IV. it is the husband of a Princess whose miseries are unequalled, but whose wishes are for the happiness of France; it is a Prince, forgetting all his afflictions as his King has done, who comes to throw himself into your arms.

Soldiers! My hopes are not deceived—I am the son of your Kings, and you are Frenchmen.

(Signed) LOUIS ANTOINE.

By Order of the Royal Highness.

(Signed) COUNT ETIENNE DE DAMAS.

St. Jean de Luz, February 11, 1814.

Heights of Belleville, above Paris, March 30, 1814, 7 P. M.

MY LORD,

I seize an opportunity which offers at this instant to transmit to you an account of the successes of this day.

After the affair at Fere Champenoise the details of which I had the honour of giving to your Lordship in my last dispatch, the united army of Prince Schwartzenberg and Marshal Blucher passed the Marne on the 28th and 29th at Triport and Meaux.

The enemy opposed a feeble resistance to the passage of the river, but on the evening of the 28th General DeYorck was severely engaged near Claye; he drove the enemy, however, at last from the woods about that place with very considerable loss.

Yesterday the whole army (with the exception of the corps of Marshal Wrede and Sacken, which were left in position at Meaux) advanced upon Paris.—Continual skirmishing took place with the enemy, but he retired, giving up Pantin on his right, and the ground in front of Montmartre on his left.

It appears that during last night the corps of Marshals Mortier and Marmont entered Paris.—The garrison which previously was assembled in it, was composed of a part of General Girard's corps under General Compans, and a force of about 8000 regular troops, and 30,000 National Guards under General Hulin, the Governor of the Town.

With this force the enemy, under the command of Joseph Bonaparte, took up a position this morning, the right on the Heights of Belleville, occupying that town, the centre on the canal de l'Ourque, the left towards Neuilly.

This position was strong, from the intersected nature of the ground on its right. The Heights of Montmartre commanded the plain in rear of the canal of l'Ourque, and added strength to the position of the enemy.

The disposition of attack for this morning was the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg forming the left, marching upon Vincennes, General Riefsky upon Belleville, the guards and reserves upon the great Chausseè leading from Boudy to Paris.—Marshal Blucher was to march upon the Chausseè from Soissons, and attack Montmartre.

All the attacks succeded, General Riefsky possessed himself of the Heights of Belleville—the troops under his orders particularly distinguished themselves in the different attacks made by them.

The Village of Pontin was carried at the point of the bayonet; the heights above Belleville were carried in the most gallant manner by the Prussian Guards—these corps captured 43 pieces of cannon, and took a great number of prisoners.

Nearly at the time these successes had been obtained, Marshal Blucher commenced his attack upon Montmartre.

The Regiment of Prussian black Hussars made a most brilliant charge upon a column of the enemy, and took 20 pieces of cannon.

At the moment of these decisive advantages, a flag of truce was sent from Marshal Marmont, intimating a desire to receive any proposition that it might have been intended to make to him by a flag of truce which had previously been refused admittance.—An armistice was also proposed by him for two hours, to obtain which he consented to abandon every position he occupied without the barriers of Paris.

Prince Schwartzenberg agreed to these terms.—Count Nesselrode on the part of the Emperor of Russia, and Count Parr, from Prince Schwartzenberg were sent into the Town to demand its surrender.

An answer is just arrived, the garrison will evacuate Paris by 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

I may therefore congratulate your Lordships on the capture of that capital, the Allied troops will enter it to-morrow.

Your Lordship will excuse the hurry on which this letter is written, I have only time to give you the general details of the great events which have taken place—at such a moment it would be difficult to repress a feeling of exultation.

The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia were present in all the actions.

Prince Schwartzenberg, by the decision with which he determined to march upon the capital of France, as well as by the mode in which he has conducted its advance, has obtained universal admiration.

I have the honour to be,

BURGHERSH, *Lieut. Col.* 63 *Regt.*

To

The Right Honorable Viscount CASTLEREAGH.

Heights of Belleville, March 30, 1814.

MY LORD,—After a brilliant victory, God has placed the capital of the French empire in the hands of the Allied Sovereigns, a just retribution for the miseries inflicted on Moscow, Vienna, Madrid, Berlin and Lisbon, by the desolator of Europe.

I must very imperfectly detail the events of this glorious day at such a moment as the present, and therefore throw myself on your Lordship's indulgence.

The enemy's army, under the command of Joseph Bonaparte, aided by Marshals Marmont and Mortier, occupied with their right the heights of Fontenoy, Romainville and Belleville, their left was on Montmartre, and they had several redoubts in the centre, and on the whole line an immense artillery of above 150 pieces.

In order to attack this position, the Silesian Army was directed on Montmartre St. Denis, and the villages of la Valette and Pantin, while the Grand Army attacked the enemy's right on the heights before alluded to at Romainville and Belleville. Marshal Blucher made his own disposition for his attack.

The 6th corps under General Reifski, moved from Bondy in three columns of attack, supported by the guards and reserves, and leaving the great road of Meaux attacked the heights of Romainville and Belleville—these are very commanding, as well as Montmartre, the ground between being covered with villages and country seats, and the possession of them commanding Paris and the whole country round.—Prince Eugene of Wertemberg's division of the 6th corps, commenced the attack, and with the greatest spirit endured for a long period, a very gallant fire of Artillery, being supported by the reserves of Grenadiers; his Serene Highness after some loss carried the heights of Romainville, the enemy retiring to those of Belleville behind them. The 4th corps supported this attack more to the left and was directed on the heights of Rosny and on Charenton by their gallant commander, the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg. The 3d corps of the army was placed in echellon near Neuilly in reserve, as well as the cavalry.

The attack of the Grand Army had commenced some short time before that of the Silesian, delayed by some accident, but it was not long before Generals De Yorck and Kleist debouched near St. Denis on Aubeville, and here and at Pantin a very obstinate resistance was made. His Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia with his Brigade, together with the Prussian Guards were much distinguished. The enemy's cavalry attempted to charge, but were brilliantly repulsed by the Brandenburgh and black Hussar Regiments. A strong Redoubt and Battery of the enemy's in the centre kept General D'Yorck's corps in check for some part of the day, but their right flank being gained by the heights of Romainville, as well as their loss in every part of the field, and finally, the complete discomfiture on all sides, reduced them to the necessity of sending a flag of truce to demand a cessation of hostilities, they giving up all the ground without the barrier of Paris, until further arrangements could be made.

The heights of Montmartre were to be placed by the generosity of a beaten enemy, in our possession (Romainville and Belleville) being carried at the moment when Count Langeron's corps was about to storm them, and had already taken possession of the rest of the hill.

Count Woronzow's division also carried the village of La Villette, charging with two battalions of chasseurs, and possessing themselves of twelve pieces of cannon, were also stopped near the barrier of Paris by the flag of truce.

However, His Imperial Majesty the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzenberg, with that humanity which must excite the applause, while it calls for the admiration of Europe, acceded to entertaining a proposition to prevent the capital from being sacked and destroyed. Count Par, Aid-de-Camp to the Prince Field-Marshal, and Colonel Orloff, Aid-de-Camp to His Majesty the Emperor, were sent to arrange the cessation of hostilities; and Count Nesselrode, his Imperial Majesty's Minister, went in at four o'clock this evening, when the battle ceased, to Paris.

The result of this victory cannot yet be known; numerous pieces of artillery taken in the field, and a large number of prisoners have fallen into our hands.

Our loss has been something considerable; but we may have the consoling hope, that the brave men who fell, will accomplish the work of the downfall of despotism, and rear the standard of renovated Europe under a just equilibrium, and the dominion of its legitimate sovereigns.

I take the liberty of sending my Aid-de-Camp, Captain Harris, with this dispatch, being with me during the day; he will make his way, I hope, with the Cossacks, whom Lieutenant General Count Woronzow has given him, and will acquaint your Lordship verbally, with details I can but imperfectly enter into. When I receive Colonel Lowe's report, as well as Colonel Cooke's, I shall not fail to dispatch again, to put you in possession of all further information in my power of this interesting and wonderful day.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) C. STEWART,
Lieut.-Genl.

Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg published the subsequent from his head-quarters at Troyes, on the 15th inst. "Frenchmen! —You are not to consider us culpable for the calamities you suffer, but the Government under which you have so unfortunately lived for many years. Our object is, not to increase, but to diminish the distresses under which you labour, and for that purpose alone have we entered your territory: and we shall be anxious to retire the moment we have obtained the object for which we have come—a safe, lasting, and honourable peace. It is not surprising, after the experience you have had of the conduct of other Generals, that you should think we have appeared before you for the purposes of mercenary gain and personal aggrandizement, and that we intend to enrich ourselves by reducing you to a still lower state of poverty, and and to prey upon the property of the people of France. No, Frenchmen, it is not our design. It may happen, in particular instances, that troops of the best disciplined armies commit depredations; but no such aggressions have the assent of

the General who commands them, and he, under the direction of the Allied Sovereigns has prohibited every species of rapine and plunder. If any individual sustained injury by such excesses, let him make the proper representation of his case, and the offender shall be punished with the utmost rigour of martial law. We will secure your happiness at the hazard of our own lives; and peace shall not be denied to you, although it may be delayed. That we may controul it, reinforcements are arriving from all quarters. Thousands have flocked to my standard from Bohemia and Hungary, and others are hastening from Belgium and from Holland, from Prussia, from every district of Germany. Entertain, then, no fears for the result; that is obvious and certain; and in the painful interval, be assured, that no means shall be neglected for your consolation, while you remain in a state in which you must necessarily be exposed to many of the miseries of war."

London Gazette Extraordinary, March 18, 1814.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 17.

A dispatch has been received from Colonel Lowe, dated Head-quarters of the combined Army, Laon, March 11.

My Lord—As some delay attends my communication at the moment with Lieut. General the Honorable Sir C. Stewart, I do myself the honour to enclose to your Lordship, a duplicate of my report to him of the events that have taken place in this vicinity within these three days. It may be necessary at the same time to give your Lordship the following outline of the movements that preceded them, in the event of my former reports not having been yet received. The army of Silesia effected its junction with the corps of Generals Winzingerode and Bullow at Soissons on the evening of the 2d inst.; and on the following day Field Marshall Blucher (to whom the command of the whole had been entrusted) took up a position, on an extensive plateau, to the left and in the rear of the town of Soissons; 10,000 Russian infantry, of the corps of General Count Langeron, under the orders of General Rudzewich, defended it. The town, which lies on the opposite side of the Aisne to that on which the army was in position, is surrounded by a broken wall and ditch, passable in many parts. The enemy attacked soon after day-light, gained possession of the greater part of the suburbs, and twice attacked the town itself on opposite sides with heavy columns, suppressed the separate divisions of Marmont and Mortier. He was both times repulsed with slaughter and loss; but still retained possession of the greater part of the suburbs, unroofed the houses, and kept up a constant fire from them upon the troops on the walls of the town, till night put an end to the contest. The Russian infantry equally maintained themselves in another parts of the suburbs, and a few houses only divided the combatants during the night. The Russians had more than 1000 men killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy must have been greater, as his troops were more exposed. In the morning of the 6th, the enemy had given up the contest, and retired. Whilst this was passing in the town of Soissons, Buonaparte himself was ascertained to be moving to his right, and in the forenoon of the 6th, he effected the passage of his army across the Aisne at Bery-le Bac, and at about two o'clock in the afternoon commenced an attack on the left of the position occupied by the Field Marshal's army near Craone. Strong columns were observed to be marching at the same time towards Laon, by the way of Corbeny. Field Marshal Blucher immediately made the following dispositions:—He directed a corps of 10,000 cavalry, under the orders of General Winzingerode, to march by the way of Chrivrigny and Presle, and throw itself in the line of the enemy's communication, across the road from Corbeny to Laon. General Bulow, with 20,000 men, was directed to march and occupy Laon. The corps of Generals D'Yorck, Kleist, and Sacken, were ordered to incline towards the infantry of General Winzingerode, which sustained the extremity of the position near the villages of St. Martin and Croane. The enemy approached, under cover of the wood of Corbeny, and sent forward large bodies of skirmishers, supported by artillery, but was repulsed, and the firing ceased with the night. On the morning of the 7th, it was ascertained that the enemy had desisted from his march upon Laon; in other respects, his position was not clearly discovered. To be prepared for whatever might occur, Field Marshal Blucher directed the corps of Generals D'Yorck and Kleist to move across the river Delette, in the direction of Presle and Leuilly, to sustain the movement of the cavalry, under General Winzingerode, and together with the corps of General Bulow, make an attack on the enemy's right, should he push forward against the point occupied by the infantry of General Winzingerode, near Craone; General Baron Sacken was ordered to the support of the latter, and to attempt to turn the enemy's left, should he make his attack on the other side. If pushed by a superior force, he was directed to fall back on the road towards Laon, and draw in the Garrison of Soissons. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the enemy began the attack with his whole force, calculated at more than 60,000 men, against the point where General Winzingerode's infantry was posted. Field Marshal Blucher immediately rode to the spot where the cavalry was supposed to be formed, to direct the operations in that quarter; but unexpected difficulties had opposed the march of the cavalry during the night, and it was found to have advanced no further than Presle. The infantry of General Kleist, which had marched in the morning, reached Fetticja, but the advanced guard of the Cavalry alone had come up, and it became impossible to undertake, with effect the movement which the Field Marshal had projected against the enemy's right. In the mean time, the corps posted near Craone was exposed to a most severe and powerful attack. General Count Strognoff commanded in General Winzingerode's absence. General Count Woronzoff had the infantry. The cannonading was most tremendous, but the enemy was resisted in point with a spirit and determination beyond all praise. The pressure, however, was so great, that General Baron Sacken, to whom the support and direction of the whole had been entrusted, finally found it necessary to execute that part of the disposition which had provided for the retreat of the troops engaged towards Laon. It was executed with admirable order. Though 14 pieces of artillery had been dismounted by the enemy's fire, not a single gun or carriage was left behind. The prisoners taken were not more than 50 or 60. The killed and wounded are stated at about 2000. General Count Strogonoff had his son, a Lieutenant General, killed early in the action. Three other Russian Generals were wounded. General Count Woronzoff had five officers of his personal staff killed or wounded; the enemy had four Generals wounded—Victor, Grochy, La Salle, and Charpentras. His loss from the fire of the most admirably served artillery must have been very great. The troops effected their junction during the night, and on the following morning, with the rest of the army; and the operations that have since ensued form the subject of the annexed report. For forty-two days past this army, which appears to have been peculiarly the object of the enemy's disquietude and attacks, has been constantly marching or fighting; for exclusive of the general actions, only two days have elapsed, in which the advance or rear of of it has not been seriously engaged. Buonaparte is now in retreat before it, but whether to take up a fresh position, or to proceed in some other direction where his presence may be found wanting, is not yet ascertained. Scarcely any information has been received here of the movements of the grand allied army, since he quittedthe observation of it. I have the honour to be, &c. H. LOWE.

The Pilot, April 2.

Letters from *Holland* state, that the negotiation was finally broken off on the 22d ult. in consequence of Bonaparte's insisting on the three following points:—

1. That he should nominate one of his own relations as King of Italy.
2. That he should retain Antwerp, and the navigation of the Scheldt.
3. That France should receive certain additions to her territories beyond the limits of 1789.

It would of course be premature to offer any opinion upon the disappointment of the hopes entertained of a pacific issue to the negotiations; but we will freely avow here, that the separation of *Antwerp* and the *Scheldt* from the French empire, is an object most essential to the reduction of that Power within bounds consistent with the safety and repose of the rest of *Europe;* and indispensable to the naval power and domestic security of *Britain.* The demand of an extension of the French territories beyond the limits of 1789, it too indefinitely expressed to admit a fair opinion now. But the demand of being allowed to name a Sovereign for *Italy*, is certainly one, which the Allied Sovereigns ought to regard with particular repugnance. The intelligence of the breaking off of the negotiations did not materially reduce the price of Stocks. The reason is, that the event was anticipated within these last two or three days, and the fall had already taken place. In fact, instead of an additional fall this day, there was a small rise of about ten shillings on 1000l. stock.

Private information from *France* intimates the prevalence of a general belief, that Murat has still a private understanding with Bonaparte, and has only acted in conformity with that understanding in his recent proceedings in *Italy*, occupying the territories of the Pope in the Powe's own name, and taking those other steps best calculated to countenance and strengthen Napoleon, in the event of a peace adverse to his interests; while, if circumstances should require, the seeming quarrels of these revolutionary Sovereigns would give way to a reconciliation on the general basis of the family interests.—The Pope himself, poor man, is still Bonaparte's prisoner, refusing constantly to give any further sanction to his power—refusing constantly and firmly all favours from him—living only on eggs as a perpetual penance for having crowned him Emperor of the French—removed from *Fontainbleau* to *Nice*, on the approach of the allied armies to the former place—and from *Nice* to *Genoa* or *Savona;* still a prisoner, although his dominions are retaken from the French in his name—and still unsubdued by all the threats and terrors of Napoleon and his instruments!

THE ENGLISHMAN,—April 3.

After twenty years most sanguinary and destructive warfare, it is impossible that men should not have been united in the most ardent wishes for the restoration of peace. The only feature of difference was, the best mode of obtaining it, and the most likely means of rendering it secure and permanent. By the persevering obstinacy and still unbroken spirit of the French Despot, and by his yet remaining unprincipled ambition, this great question is now decided. All negociation is now at an end, and the Allies have no alternative left but to conquer peace, not in the Cabinet, but in the Field, and to compel by the sword what motives of humanity have been unable to procure. The suspense may be more awful, but the results will be more certain. This important intelligence, as also the defeat of Buonaparte at Arcis, on the 12st ult., was communicated yesterday to the Public, in the following Government Bulletin:—

FOREIGN OFFICE, DOWNING STREET, APRIL 2.

"Letters are received from Lord Castlereagh, from Bar-sur-Aube of the 22d ult. The Negociations were broken off on the 18th. Buonaparte was defeated at Arcis on the 21st, by Prince Schwartzenberg, and retired on the road to Vitry."

Immediately on the receipt of the above intelligence the following Letter was also sent to the Lord Mayor:—

Foreign-Office, April 2, 1814.

"Lord Bathurst presents his compliments to the Lord Mayor, and thinks it right to acquaint his Lordship, that dispatches have arrived this morning from Lord Viscount Castlereagh, stating, that the negociations at Chatillon were at an end.

"Wm. Domville, Mayor."

Thus we find that Buonaparte has belied all those promises of moderation which he made in the hour of his dejection and dispair, and rejected every proposition that did not place him in nearly the same situation as in the days of his greatest success. The Allies, reluctant to continue longer the desolating and afflicting calamities of war, have done every thing that prudence and their own security could admit to bring the Despot to something like reasonable terms; but, from his ferocious hope of returning conquest and success, they have failed, and must now make that awful and final appeal to the great God of Battles, which, from a regard to the feelings of suffering humanity, they would willingly have spared. The Allies, therefore, must now be either themselves driven out of France, or the tyrant must be dethroned, and re-placed by the ancient and legitimate dynasty of the Bourbon family. Of the blood that must yet flow, the Allies will be guiltless. They were willing to purchase peace by the most unexampled, and even unexpected concessions, but their endeavours have been frustrated, and the Usurper seems destined to add still more to the measure of his crimes. In these circumstances the Allies have only one road to pursue; immediately to proclaim Louis XVIII. in all the places of which they have or may get possession, and to afford every facility to the numerous friends of the Bourbon family yet in France. This is the measure we understand they are adopting; and it is with satisfaction we announce that the Emperor of Austria co-operates with them in every respect, and to the fullest extent. To give sufficient encouragement to the friends of the Bourbons to declare themselves, as well as to afford them the necessary security, the Allies ought to lose no time in adopting measures of the most rigid retaliation, by making the lives of the supporters of the Usurper responsible for every sacrifice that is made of the adherents of the legitimate Government. It is not to be expected that men should fight with halters round their necks, however great their zeal, or however good the cause. The dispatches from Lord Castlereagh were brought by Mr. Lyal, the Messenger, who left his Lordship at Bar-sur-Aube on the 22d ult. It does not appear that his Lordship had any intention of returning immediately to England; but on the contrary was about to set out for the armies when the messenger came away.

PARIS PAPERS.

VALENCIENNES, MARCH 23.

The following Decree, issued from the Imperial head-quarters at Troyes, on the 26th February, is now put into execution in our department.

NAPOLEON, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, &c.

We have decreed, and do decree as follows;—

Art. 1. All the departments which have been occupied by the enemy, shall furnish, as soon as they are evacuated, a contingent of national guards, out of the *levee en masse.*

2. The amount of this contingent will be determined by the Minister of War. It shall be divided by the Prefects among the several communes, which are to take the necessary measures to have the number of men demanded furnished immediately.

3. The National Guards of the *levee en masse* will be obliged to serve only as long as the enemy shall be on this side of the Rhine.

4. The Minister of War shall send to the chief place of each department, as many skeletons of battalions drawn from the line as the *levee en masse* of the department is to furnish, each the number of 600 men.

5. The departments shall furnish the men with their arms, if possible.

6. Our Ministers of the Interior, of War, and of Military Administration, are charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

PREFECTURE OF THE LANDES.

IN THE NAME OF THE KING.

Louis, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to our very dear and well beloved Nephew Louis Antoine, Duke of Angouleme, Grandson of France, greeting:—

Our intention being that you should repair without delay to our province of Bearn, we have thought proper to authorise you to represent us, both in that and the neighbouring provinces, and to specify the powers which you shall there exercise in our name, until our arrival in our States. We thus give you a just testimony of the confidence which you have merited by your zeal for our service and the interests of our crown.

For these causes we have by these present letters, authorised, and do authorise you

To employ yourself in the re-establishment of our authority and of good order in the provinces of the kingdom into which you may be able to penetrate, as well as in the adjacent provinces:

To levy troops there, and to receive the oaths of those who, having abandoned the colours of the Usurper, shall embrace the cause of their lawful Sovereign:

To command there all the military, and to appoint General Officers to command under your orders, as well as subordinate officers in their various ranks:

To take from the public chests the sums necessary for the execution of our orders, acting however, in this respect, and in every other circumstance, in the manner most conformable to the paternal sentiments with which we are animated towards our subjects, and with which your heart is not less penetrated than our own.

To cashier or suspend all civil and military officers, when you shall deem it necessary to our interests.

To appoint provisionally to the office of Commandants, and to all other offices both in the civil and military administrations, regulating yourself by the views which we have set forth to our subjects, in the declarations which we have addressed to them.

It is our will that the provisional commissions which you shall have given for the said employments, places, functions, and offices, as well as all other acts done by you, in our name, under your hand and seal, have thing full and entire effect, in virtue of the present letters patent, until it be otherwise provided for.

The present powers shall cease to have effect, and be regarded as null and void, immediately on our arrival in France, as well as in case our very dear and well-beloved brother Charles Philip of France (Monsieur), shall have preceded you, and shall transmit to you orders in his capacity of Lieutenant General of our kingdom.

We command and ordain all our officers, civil and military, to cause to publish and affix our present letters patent, wherever it may be necessary, and each, in his sphere, to assist in their execution, although circumstances do not permit us to clothe them in their accustomed forms.

Given at Hartwell, in the county of Buckingham, under our hand and ordinary seal, and countersigned by the Sieur Count de Blacas, appointed by us to that effect, this 14th of January, in the year of our Lord 1814, and of our reign the 19th.

LOUIS.

By the King, BLACAS D'AULPS.